

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested. This Amendment accompanies a Request For Continued Examination. Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14-16, 18, 21 have been amended. Claims 1-25 are pending.

Claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 20 and 21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawai in view of Henderson and Fields. The claims have been amended to define the invention more clearly and thus obviate the rejection.

Independent claim 1 has been amended to recite plurality of electromagnetic digitizers and a wireless communication link between a single transceiver associated with the host computer and the plurality of digitizers. Claim 1 as amended also recites computer readable medium, at the host computer, having stored thereon sequences of instructions for prioritizing and managing data from each of the plurality of digitizers.

Independent method claim 21 has been amended in a similar manner reciting a plurality of un-tethered electromagnetic digitizers and the wireless communication link between a single transceiver associated with the host computer and the plurality of digitizers. Claim 21 as amended also recites the step of prioritizing and managing data from each of the plurality of digitizers at the host computer.

There is no teaching or suggestion in the prior art of record of a plurality of electromagnetic digitizers each having no display yet all being mapped to the same display region and with a wireless communication link between a single transceiver associated with the host computer and the plurality of digitizers, or prioritizing and managing data from each of the plurality of digitizers.

Independent claims 8 and 14 have been amended to recite a plurality of un-tethered electromagnetic digitizers, a single transceiver associated with the host computer and wherein a digitizer communicates with the single transceiver when requested to do so by the single transceiver, and the single transceiver communicates with a digitizer when no other digitizer is communicating with the single transceiver. There is no teaching or suggestion of these features in the prior art of record.

As in the Response filed on October 6, 2004, Applicants again submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would not substitute the digitizer of Fields, having no display, for each of the terminals 507-510 of Kawai since such a modification would destroy the invention of Kawai. Applicants submit that if such a modification were made, there would be no display at each terminal 507 to 510 of Kawai and this modification would be improper since Kawai requires a display at each terminal 507-510 (see Kawai column 3, lines 25-37 and column 11, 47-52). See Ex parte Hartman, 186 U.S.P.Q. 336, 337 (P.T.O.B.O.A. 1974) (reversing rejection when modification would destroy basis for invention in one or two references). Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn.

With regard to claimed invention, there is no teaching or suggestion in the prior art of record of a plurality of electromagnetic digitizers each having no display yet all being mapped to the same display region. With the claimed invention, multiple digitizers correspond to the same display space, rather than each digitizer having its own individual display.

Thus, claims 1, 8, 14 and the claims that depend there from are considered to be allowable over the prior art of record.

Claims 3, 9 and 16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawai in view of Fields and Henderson and further in view of Nishitani et al. Applicants submit that it would not have been obvious to use radio frequency transceiver at each digitizer and a single radio frequency transceiver associated with the host computer in the system of Kawai, since such a substitution would destroy the invention of Kawai, which requires an optical communication scheme. Kawai does not even mention the use of radio frequency, let alone how radio frequency can be used in place of the optical, line of site, system of disclosed in Kawai. "The mere fact that the prior art may be modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification." In re Fritch, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1783-84 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In re Mills, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

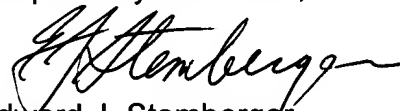
Claim 22 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Yoshioka in view of Henderson. This rejection is not understood since the Examiner uses Kawai and Fields in making the rejection. Clarification of this rejection is requested in the next Office Action.

The RCE fee is enclosed and the extension fee is also enclosed.

All rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Stemberger", written in a cursive style.

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